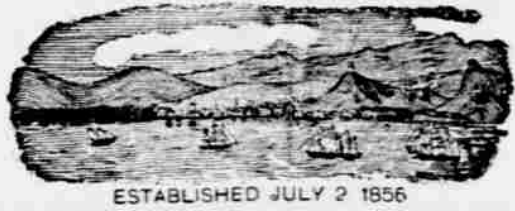


The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, JULY 5. Last 24 hours' rainfall, .00. Temperature, Max. 80; Min. 71. Weather, Cloudy and Warm.



ESTABLISHED JULY 2 1856

SUGAR.—96 Test Centrifugals, 4.25c; Per Ton, \$85.00.
88 Analysis Beets, 11s, 71-2d. Per Ton, \$90.20.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

**Immigration---Carter's Resignation.
M'Clellan Arrives---The Iaukea
Contest---Harbor Prospects.**

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—The immigration question, considered of importance in recent months, has been looming into more prominence here in the last few days. China may become a strong factor in forcing a general alien immigration law at the next session of Congress. It might seem improbable that all the prejudice and all the powerful influences that are arrayed against the admission of Chinese, could be pushed aside for such a purpose. However, genuine alarm exists in the administration about the threatened boycott of American goods in China. Today President Roosevelt made public a telegram he had just received from the Portland Chamber of Commerce, appealing for a more liberal interpretation of the Chinese laws. Yesterday the cabinet, at practically its last meeting for the summer, had a long and earnest discussion of the matter. It was stated today at the White House offices that by early next week the President would take some decisive action.

All that, of course, will be known in Honolulu before this letter reaches there. But the bearing of this and future actions can be well kept in mind, because of the trend towards the enactment of a general immigration law by Congress. At the Chinese legation it is declared that the last treaty with this government was ratified as a favor to the United States. When a treaty was attempted some six months ago, Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor, being a Californian, would listen to no provisions likely to be unpopular on the Pacific Coast, with the result that the treaty was killed.

Now the threatening attitude of the Chinese is apparent on every hand. The Chinese legation here says it is not at all probable at present that China would accept the treaty which it proposed six months ago. The principle the Chinese government feels disposed to put forward is that there shall be no special discrimination against Chinese. As matters now stand, China, they say, has a right to claim the same treatment from the United States as the most favored nation. If the United States wants to enact a law that will raise barriers to all laborers of the coolie class, well and good, China will make no objections. But their government holds that unless a general alien immigration law is passed the boycott, now threatened, will go into effect. All this makes the situation serious from the administration's standpoint and particularly interesting from the standpoint of Hawaii, although it may not presage the freer admission of Chinese laborers into the islands. But if the entire subject is to be opened up before Congress, an opportunity might come to secure Chinese labor for the islands along lines heretofore planned out up to the present time impossible because of the hostility in Congress to opening the Chinese question in any form whatsoever.

It is believed here that former Minister Wu Ting Fang is taking a hand in the situation from the Oriental side. He had very pronounced views on the subject, when stationed here in Washington and took occasion to observe conditions in this country, commercially and otherwise, with great detail. His advice to the Chinese authorities at this time as to methods of bringing this country to terms probably would be more intelligent than that of any other of his countrymen.

HAWAII'S REFUNDING BONDS.

President Roosevelt approved yesterday, June 23, the issue of \$600,000 of refunding bonds for Hawaii. This is regarded at the Interior Department as putting the issue on a sure footing. It will probably be an easy matter now to market the bonds in New York or some other financial center on advantageous terms. The application to the President was for only \$600,000, because, as represented to the Interior Department, the territory expected to pay about \$200,000 of these bonds now outstanding from revenues on hand or in early prospect.

GOV. CARTER'S RESIGNATION.

The news of Gov. Carter's resignation

was printed here yesterday. It did not occasion much surprise in well informed circles, where it became known some weeks ago that the governor might prefer to quit office soon. Whether President Roosevelt will accept the resignation or whether he will advise Mr. Carter to go back and resume his work, probably Mr. Roosevelt himself would be unable to say at this time. It was stated on authority today that the President had not had opportunity yet to form any opinions on the Hawaiian situation, as caused by the governor's resignation, and that he probably would not until after Mr. Carter arrives here and has a talk with him.

There is considerable regret here in official circles that Mr. Carter has resigned. While those in a position to judge, from the standpoint of the administration, have been aware that he was getting into numerous difficulties with people in the islands, the President and the Department of the Interior have looked upon Mr. Carter as a very efficient governor, worthy of their confidence. It was stated today that whatever action President Roosevelt takes in naming Governor Carter's successor, he will be largely guided by what Gov. Carter himself recommends. If the Governor is not reappointed he will probably, in effect, name the man who succeeds him. And, because of President Roosevelt's admiration for the young governor the latter will likely remain a strong influence with the administration in shaping Hawaiian affairs, as far as that task falls to the President.

M'CLELLAN IN TOWN.

Mr. George B. McClellan, secretary to Delegate Kalaniana'ole, arrived here yesterday and registered at the Dewey Hotel. He came by way of the Southern Pacific, leaving his wife in New Mexico, where she is visiting friends. As is known in Honolulu, he came to secure an attorney to conduct the delegate's contest before the House of Representatives and also to arrange other matters in that connection. He stated this afternoon that he had not yet engaged counsel but that he was talking with two or three different attorneys and would probably reach a decision within two or three days.

LAUKEA'S CONTEST.

While all these preliminaries are necessary, it by no means follows that Laukea's contest against Kalaniana'ole will be heard very soon. As a rule the House is slow to consider election contests and it sometimes happens that these contests go over into the short, or last session of a Congress. The contest against the Delegate from Hawaii must first be presented before one of the three election committees of the House. But these committees will hardly be named before next Christmas, certainly not for two or three weeks after the next House organizes and elects a Speaker. It is equally certain that the committee, to which the contest is assigned, will not take it up to hear the evidence and the arguments of attorneys on both sides before the beginning of the New Year, 1906, and it would not be surprising if the consideration of the contest before the committee were postponed till February or March of next year. As elections Committee No. 2, of which Representative Olmsted, of Penn., is chairman, considered the Hawaiian protest from the Home Rulers at the last session of Congress it is quite likely that the Speaker of the next House will refer the Laukea-Kalaniana'ole contest there for consideration. It might also be proper to say right here that the chances are nine out of ten that the House committee will find against Laukea. In that event, with a House of about 116 Republican majority, it is certain that the House itself will give the contest little consideration and that the vote will be overwhelming against Laukea. Those who sound like sweeping statements but men who have been around the National House with an opportunity to observe the trying of election contests will recognize them as true. Many a contestant has tried to secure a larger allowance than \$2,000 for the expense of conducting his contest, as Laukea may think of doing. Such efforts from much more influential men than Laukea have utterly failed. The general policy of the House is to discourage contests and the opinion prevails that \$2,000 is too much any way for the expenses of the contestant. If Laukea pays his transportation from Honolulu to Washington and back again, and adds to that the cost of living here three or four months, with something for attorney's fees and for other expenses, there will be a deficit in his personal exchequer before the rumpus is over.

(Continued on Page 2)

TAFT HAS BREAKFAST WITH GOVERNOR CARTER

The Governor to Leave for New York on Saturday, the Day the Taft Party Sails for Philippines via Honolulu.

Governor Carter is not, as some people might imagine, rushing over the plains in the Overland Limited. Instead he is putting in time at San Francisco, undoubtedly to the best kind of advantage for the Territory of Hawaii, in company with Secretary Taft.

The Governor arrived at San Francisco on the Fourth of July, "feeling fine," as Acting Governor Atkinson has been apprised. Yesterday morning Secretary Taft had breakfast with Governor Carter at the St. Francis hotel, where the latter is staying.

On Saturday next, when the Manchuria is scheduled to sail for Honolulu with the Taft party, Governor Carter will also leave San Francisco for New York. He will visit President Roosevelt at his summer residence, Oyster Bay, whence, it will have been noticed, executive news has of late been dated.

Withal, Acting Governor Atkinson still has that "hunch" to wit, that Carter will come back as he went away, with his commission intact.

MATTER OF BORROWING MORE MONEY UNDECIDED

Not Yet Discussed in Executive Quarters--Superintendent Holloway Does Not Favor a Firttering of Loan Funds.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, has not yet taken up the question of borrowing any more money under the Loan Act. For the present the department is busy clearing up business connected with the loan appropriations for the period ended June 30.

On account of public improvements abandoned or not overtaken by contracts before the close of the biennial period, there is a balance of the first two millions borrowed which is available for items in the loan appropriation bill of last session. The amount is between \$150,000 and \$200,000, against appropriations of \$1,377,000.

So, if the legislative warrant for spending money on so-called permanent improvements out of the loan fund is to be ridden to anywhere near the limit, a million dollars of borrowed gold will have to be imported.

Mr. Holloway expresses himself anything but enthusiastically on the proposition of expending loan funds on odds and ends of roads throughout the Territory. "If it was the relocating and opening up of main roads," the Superintendent said yesterday, "it would be a different matter. The Territory might build such roads and then leave them for the counties to maintain."

STEAMSHIP COMPANY BIDS LOWER THAN HILO RAILROAD

Secures Valuable Five Year Contract to Carry Onomea, Pepeekeo and Honomu Sugar Output.

The Onomea, Pepeekeo and Honomu sugar plantations, situated in the district of Hilo, Hawaii, and controlled by C. Brewer & Co., have closed a contract with the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., to carry all their freight for five years. The sugar output will be delivered in Hilo by Inter-Island steamers and transhipped direct from the steamers to ships there for shipment abroad.

The Hilo Railroad company made the three plantations in question an offer to build a railroad from Hilo to the plantation estates named and to transport the freight at a rate which would have been less expensive than the rates heretofore paid by the plantations in question. The steamship company named a figure lower than the offer of the railroad and was awarded the contract for five years.

This withdrawal of so large an amount of freight from the possible freights of the railroad will act as an effectual bar to the construction of a railroad through the Hilo district for some years, as the plantations named extend out about twelve miles from the town of Hilo and there is not freight enough outside to warrant the building of a railroad through the district, this twelve miles being the roughest and most expensive on the whole projected line through Hamakua.

POTEMKIN IS PROVISIONED

Mutineers Proclaim a World Revolution--Foreign Shipping to be Respected--Powers Planning.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—The crew of the battleship *Kniaz Potemkin* have issued a manifesto proclaiming that a world revolution has begun. They pledge themselves to respect foreign shipping. Mutinies on other ships are expected.

POTEMKIN GETS PROVISIONS.

THEODOSIA, July 6.—The municipality has furnished the battleship *Potemkin* with provisions. The crew of the vessel threatened to bombard the town if their demand for supplies was not complied with.

BATTLESHIP WORRIES POWERS.

LONDON, July 6.—The powers are considering the problem of the protection of neutrals from the *Potemkin*.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

SEVASTOPOL, July 5.—The Russian Black Sea squadron, including the *Pobiedonosetz*, arrived here today.

THEODOSIA, July 5.—The battleship *Potemkin*, manned by the mutineers, arrived here today and a request was made for supplies.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—The Russian admiralty has abandoned the plan to sink the battleship *Potemkin* now in the hands of the mutineers. The admiralty believes that dissensions which will arise in the ranks of the mutineers, together with the fact that they will soon be out of food, will result in the surrender of the vessel.

ENGLAND HONORS MEMORY OF AMERICA'S DIPLOMAT

LONDON, July 6.—Impressive memorial services for the late John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, were held in St. Paul's cathedral yesterday. The Archbishop of Canterbury conducted the service. All officialdom was present.

FUNERAL SERVICES SIMPLE.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—The funeral of the late Secretary of State John Hay, held here today, was simple in every respect. At the cemetery the ceremonies were practically private. President Roosevelt and the Cabinet attended the funeral.

CYCLONE AND MINE HORRORS.

MONTAGUE, Texas, July 6.—A cyclone swept over this place yesterday and forty persons were killed.

COLLIERY DISASTER YESTERDAY.

ROANOKE, July 5.—An explosion in a coal mine at the town of Vivian today resulted in the death of nine men and the injuring of 80 others. Thirty other miners are believed to have been entombed in the mine.

BRITISH OARSMEN TRIUMPH.

HENLEY, July 6.—The *Leander* crew defeated the *Vespers* of Philadelphia in the second heat of the race for the grand challenge cup.

FRENCH AUTOIST A WINNER.

PARIS, July 6.—M. Thery, a Frenchman, won the James Gordon Bennett International Automobile Cup.

SOLDIERS FIRE ON STRIKERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—A force of Cossack troops today fired a volley at the Putiloff strikers.

COMING HERE TO PUT IN WIRELESS.

William W. Tompkins, director and manager of the American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, arrived at the Palace yesterday and will stay a considerable time in San Francisco, where he will establish the largest wireless station in the United States and one of the largest in the world. Mr. Tompkins has just arrived from New Orleans, where he has completed a station and has worked westward, after locating wireless stations on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. Subsequently he will leave for Hawaii, Manila and Japan.

When this mainland is completed arrangements will be made to maintain unbroken ranges of wireless communication from Cavite, in the Philippine Islands, to Guam, thence to Midway, thence to Hawaii and between the latter and San Francisco. This last stretch is the longest, being more than 2,000 miles, but it is believed that if the physical obstructions in the Hawaiian Islands can be overcome there will be no difficulty in establishing the desired communication.—Call.